Every Criticism of Judge Lamm, Republican Spellbinders and Republican Newspapers Answered from Records—Democratic and Republican Administrations Compared—All the Facts.

Governor Elliott W. Major, in a money has flowed into the revenue speech at the State Fair before an immense throng, in Judge Lamm's home town-Sadalia-answered every criticism of his administration by the Republican candidate for Governor and challenged the judge to meet him in joint debate of the issues of the campaign. Governor Major fully reviewed fense of Woodrow Wilson's administration was incontrovertible and com-

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Wilson's work, he took up the Demo-cratic state administration, fully and fearlessly answered every criticism, and vindicated the Democratic record by a brilliant array of facts. He said in part:

STATE ADMINISTRATION

While the national administration has been busy in the larger things, while its achievements stand out upon the highest mountainton, we have been busy at home, in looking after the smaller things, and which have been just as vital and important to the citizens of Missouri. The service rendered the commonwealth is to the state what the service rendered by the national administration is to the federal government.

Economy and Efficiency.
The Republican politicians and press have worked overtime in undertaking to spread a sentiment that there has been extravagance in the state administration. This statement is without merit and is absolutely

The records show every department in the state government has given a greater net return than the same departments ever gave in the same length of time in the past, under any administration, Democratic or Republican. The test is the net return. That is the rule in every financial and industrial concern in America. The fact that we have given a larger net return than was ever given before is the best evidence of the economic handling of the state's affairs. The records must be accepted, and not the cry of uninformed partisan candidates.

This administration receives the highest rate of interest for its public deposits of any state in the Union. When we have secured the highest rate of any state, then the public should be satisfied, and its officials commended. This increased rate was brought about through the enactment of a new administration law passed in 1913, under which we secured interest on the daily deposit at the rate of 3.79 per cent. The last Republican Treas-urer was Mr. Gmelich. During his four years as Treasurer of the state he received \$289,477.49 interest on the public funds. His successor, Judge James Cowgill, now Democratic state chairman, during his four years received interest on the public funds amounting to \$384,041.14, and which was the best showing to that time. Treasurer Deal, during the four years of this administration, has received interest on the public funds in the sum of \$540,538.63, which is \$156.497.49 more than Treasurer Cowgill and states, and will serve \$251,061.14 more than Treasurer Gmel- for future legislatures. ich. This does not include the inter-est on the three and one-half millions act, providing for a system of rural est on the three and one-half himself of dollars for the new capitol. If you credits, and being among the Braucia of dollars for the new capitol. If you credits, and being among the Braucia of the kind in the United States. A constitutional amendment is pending, the legislation, and the Derecord is without merit in the eyes of the Republican candidates and a Republican partisan press. In order for this splendid showing to have been made, someone in the administration

must have been well versed in eco-Legislative Achievements of 1913. In my inaugural address I pledged the people I would bring about constructive and progressive legislation which would haure to the benefit of the state. That promise has been fully redeemed. More remedial, progressive and constructive legislation has been placed upon the statute books during this administration than can be found in any period of 10 years

In the session of 1913, the first session during my administration, the legislature, among other things, enact-

ed the following: First-The law creating the Board of Pardons and Paroles, which has la-bored for good on the human side of life. Under the recommendations of this board, from January, 1913, to September, 1916, I paroled 1,067 convicts from the penitentiary. Out of this large number only 46 paroles have been revoked. In other words, under this law I have been permitted to make citizens out of 1,021 convicts. We have endeavored to reform them and give them another chance in the battle of life. The 1,021 paroled have earned \$600,000 and have given same to their families. The state has been relieved of their support and I have aided in saving my fellow-men who

missed the way.
Second—The Public Service Commission, a common forum where any citizen can go and file his simple com plaint and without a lawyer have his cause heard, and which commission servants of the federal government say is among the ablest in America. It has heard 1,083 formal cases and disposed of all submitted but 12. It has heard 1,636 informal cases and has disposed of all but 96. The fees collected by this commission directly, Misso and which flow into the treasury from after. the Secretary of State by reason of its acts, now amount to \$398,684,15, and the total expense of the commission has been \$388,633.26, or \$10,051.89 less

out to maintain It.

Third-The Highway Department, the good work of which is seen in every community in the commonwealth. Without this department we would not be permitted to secure federal aid under the act of Congress. We preached the doctrine of good the work of both the national and roads and have given more state aid state administrations. His masterly dethan all former administrations added together. More work has been done and more improvements made than in

Fifth—Five new school laws, giving special aid to weak rural public schools, city schools, and in establishing a teachers' training course in the high schools of the various coun-ties of the state, and in special aid in rural high schools and in free school

Sixth-A law permitting salesmen and other parties who are absent from their homes on election day to cast their votes by mail anywhere in the commonwealth, and thus be permitted to exercise their franchise, one of the greatest rights conferred upon a citi-

Seventh-The new act providing proper conditions for the letting of state moneys, and under which the state has secured the highest rate of interest on its deposits ever secured before, notwithstanding money rates generally have been lower.

Eighth—The Grain Inspection De-

partment.

Ninth-A law giving to cities the right to adopt a commission form of government, thus permitting the people to determine for themselves, by direct vote, the manner of conducting the affairs of their municipality.

Tenth—The corporation supervision

act, netting each year at least \$150,-000, which sum goes into the good roads fund

In addition to these, there were passed many laws affecting the safety, health and good government of the citizens of the state. These 14 acts alone make the single session of 1913 stand out pre-eminently in the legisla-tive history of Missouri, unsurpassed by any administration, and which is in keeping with the Wilson legislative achievements. I need not speak at length to convince anyone of the splendid remedial and progressive achievements presented in this budget of laws. The public already knows their value and stands ready to give credit.

Legislative Achievements of 1915.

In the session of 1915 there were passed, among many other laws, the following nine important acts which make the session occupy a high place among the legislatures of Missouri:

First—The general banking law, wherein, among other things, the laws

were made to articulate with the new federal reserve act. The general banking laws of Missouri today are the equal, if not the best, of any of the states, and will serve as a standard

credits, and being among the first acts mocracy of Missouri has selected its champion as nominee for Governor Third-The act establishing the Missouri reformatory at Boonville, and providing for the receiving of first of-

fenders and transfers from the peni-tentiary, and separating the inmates into classes, establishing separate de-partments for each class, and provid-ing a new method of reforming the inmates. Here a man is given an opportunity to pass from class to class and work out his own salvation and upon graduation day pass into the world fully restored to his citizenship. Fourth—The enlargement of the twine plant at the penitentiary, where-

by ample twine may be manufactured and supplied to the farmers of Missouri at actual cost, thus preventing the twine trust, or a combination of corporations, from controlling the price and making the farmer pay more than he should for the twine that binds his garnered sheaves.

Fifth-An act providing for estab-lishing and conducting manufacturies in the penitentiary at the end of the contract system, Jan. 1, 1917. Under this law the state has already estab-lished industries in the penitentiary at a cost of \$40,000, and after a little more than a year's operation has made sufficient profit to equal the original

investment. Sixth—The establishment of a Com-mission for the Blind, to provide in-dustries whereby these unfortunates may earn a living for themselves.

Seventh-The new insurance laws, establishing an Insurance Bureau, etc. to protect the citizens of the state against excessive fire insurance rates

against discriminations.

Eighth—New school laws doubling additional aid heretofore given to weak rural public schools.

Ninth-An act articulating with the Smith-Lever act, whereby the state of Missouri, through the agricultural college, has secured from the federal government a large sum to aid in the propaganda for better agriculture in Missouri and more each year here-

There were many other measures recommended in my messages to the legislature, for which bills were drawn, but which falled of passage. than its earnings. So the fees by rea-son of the commission's official acts will be crystallized into laws in the have been more than sufficient to pay coming session, among which are the salaries and all the expenses of measures for the economic handling this great department. In other words, of purchases made by the state and by reason of its official acts more for the revision of the code.

Over-Appropriations Vetoed and Held Up.

The last legislature over-appropristed the revenue something like \$4,000,000. I vetoed and held up more than \$2,000,007 at the time, with the understanding with the various institutions and departments that if the revenue did not increase sufficiently to absorb the balance of the overap-propriation the same would be held up on the 1st of January, 1916, to the end the appropriations would not exceed the revenues for the biennial period. This was done, and the balance of the over-appropriation was held up by me and there is no deficiency and will be no deficiency. An appropriation made by the legislature is not an indebtedness against the state. Any man who is sufficiently intelligent to hold an executive office should know enough to know this An appropriation is merely an apparent authorized line of state credit. It is the duty of the Governor and other executive officers to see to it that the departments and the institutions over which they have control do not make indebtednesses in excess of the revenue, even though the authorized line of credit is more than the revenue. This duty has been performed and the Republicans are complaining because it was.

New Burdens-Revenue.

Among the new and added burdens placed upon the state during this blennial period the three following items alone total \$600,000, to-wit: hills made during former administrations, and left unpaid, the sum of \$150,000, and which sum we paid last year; pensions to the ex-Confederates, amounting to \$200,000,000, all of which sum has been paid, and for the rebuilding of the normal school at Warrensburg, \$250,000, the buildings having been destroyed by fire, and part of which sum has been paid. In these three instances, saying nothing about many others, \$600,000 new burdens have been placed upon the state. Yet the bearing and meeting of these new burdens is of no mo-ment to a partisan Republican or a

partisan Republican press. While these new burdens have been placed upon the state, there has been a falling off in the revenues for the biennial period in one instance, amounting to \$300,000, by reason of the decrease in the number of saloons and by reason of the people voting added

dry territory.

Again, in response to the city Demiocratic and Republican press, and the country Democratic and Republican press, the contract system at the pen-itentiary was abolished so as to make the loss fall upon one blennial period, instead of two or more blennial periods. The result has been practically a thousand convicts have been idle who heretofore had earned 75 cents a day, save and except their being used by the warden to erect new buildings and improve the grounds. This has been a financial loss of practically been a financial loss of pract \$200,000 for the biennial period.

Thus we find that, while the new burdens have been increased \$600,000 upon the one hand, the revenues in two instances, by reason of popular demand, and without the fault of any officer or department, have decreased \$500,000. Yet this is a matter of no moment to the Republican candidates or to the partisan Republican press. I can say, however, that by splendid management, by good business methods the net increase from all other de-partments has been sufficient to enable the state to meet these new mands despite said loss for the biennial period from these two de-partments. In order to have done so, there must have been some good business judgment and management somewhere.

nial period in any preceding administration, Democratic or Republican, So, when the people themselves decrease the revenues \$500,000 for the blennial period and the administration comes back and still has a greater revenue than for any preceding biennial pe-riod, then you must admit this could not have been done without some good business management by someone.

Republican Nepotism. The Republicans talked and wrote about nepotlsm as though scores of places could be found in the various departments. Since the nomination of Judge Lamm as their candidate for Governor, and since the only position he had at his disposal when Judge of the Supreme Court was filled by his son, they have run out of type. Since the Republicans discovered that in the city of St. Louis they could find 10 Republican relatives on the payroll to where they could find one Democratic relative on the payroll of the state, they have contracted tongue paralvais.

Public School Legislation and Benefits. Four progressive school laws were enacted in 1913, and from the official reports we are enabled to take inven-The first of these new laws protork. The first of these new laws pro-vides special state aid for weak rural school districts. Whenever the funds of such districts, plus the public school moneys distributed each year, are in-sufficient to provide an eight months' school, then, in such event, the state provides the balance, thereby giving and guaranteeing to the boys and girls in every community of the state an opportunity for eight months' school work in each scholastic year. In 1913 we gave this special aid to 1,744 weak rural school districts, apportioning to said districts the sum of \$150,731; in 1914 we gave this special aid to 1,953 districts, apportioning to them \$179,-607; in 1915 we gave this special aid to 1,816 districts, apportioning to them \$214,621, and in the present year, 1916, we aid 1,995 and have apportioned to them the sum of \$244,663. Thus in the four years special state aid has been given to 7,508 weak rural school districts, and to which we apportioned \$789.622. By so doing we have given special educational advantages and opportunities to more than 100,000 oys and girls in rural Missouri each year, and who never enjoyed such advantages before. This aplendid service, under the new law, reached practically every portion of rural Missouri, because districts were aided in 113 of

abling such districts to maintain an approved high school, giving aid ranging from \$200 as a minimum to \$800 as a maximum per angum. Under this law, in 1913, we aided 167 such city schools, apportioning the sum of \$85, 170; in 1914 we aided 218 such schools. apportioning to them \$96,502; in 1915 we alded 242 such schools, apportionwe aided 242 such schools, apportioning to them \$80,478; in the present year, 1916, we aid 265 such schools, apportioning to them the sum of \$97,552. Thus in the four years the state has given special state aid to 892 weak city schools, apportioning to them the sum of \$359,702. This special aid these schools had never received before

ceived before.

The third new school law provides for the establishment of rural high schools throughout the state, and wherein the state gives special aid in the sum of \$2,000 for the building and equipping of a central high school and from \$300 to \$800 per annum for maintenance. Under this new law, in 1913, 1914. 1915 and 1916, we paid to the rural high schools, for maintenance and support and for buildings \$91, 571.39, which sum has been paid out of the general revenue fund of the state, and during the present school year, which reaches into 1917, the number of rural high schools will be

The fourth new school law provides for the establishment of a teachers' training course in the high schools of the state, the same to be selected by the State Superintendent of Public Schools. Not more than two can be established in any one county. The state gives special aid in the sum of \$750 per annum, and if there are two in the same county, then the sum of \$1,200 per annum, or \$600 for each school. Under this new law the teachers' training course is now in 99 high schools of the state and more than 2,000 young men and women are tak ing the course and equipping themselves to do their part in the advance-ment of the cause of education. In other words, 2,000 young men and yomen are remaining at home, sleep ing under the parental roof tree, breaking bread at the family table and preparing themselves to teach in the public schools of Missouri. We have paid out of the general revenue fund to support this teachers' trainin the high schools the sum ing course in to of \$156,518.51.

None of this special aid was ever given to the public schools of the state of Missouri under any other administration, but we have done all this, and that without any increase in taxation There must have been some good busi-ness management somewhere in the administration—someone must have practiced economy. We have given this special aid to the public schools of the commonwealth and to its children, and yet this service, in the eyes of the Republican politician and the eyes of the Republican partisan press, means nothing. But the people of the commonwealth, who have received these benefits, stand as living witnesses to

new and unequaled service.

I have given this brief summary of the new school laws, together with the results, to the end that people may know and more fully realize the pro-gressive work done along educational ines by the administration ord of eloquent facts speaks for itself. and I offer it in evidence as an impor tant achievement of my administra-tion. Is this wasting the public funds?

School Fund.

For more than a year the Repub-ican press and Republican orators, including the Republican nominee for Governor, have abused the Democratic administration about a mythical loot-ing of the public school fund, and actually state from the platform that good business foresight, the revenues of the state of Missouri for the years 1915 and 1916, notwithstanding this school moneys in 1915. I am surpose of \$500,000, have been greater than prised that a man who presents the revenues collected for any high. himself as a candidate for Governor ipon any ticket should so far forget himself as to utter such false state-

Present Administration Gives Largest Amount to Public Schools by \$894,194.89.

Again let the record speak. And when the record is in evidence it belies the loose statements made by the lies the loose statements made by the opposition or found in a partisan press. During the years 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912, being the four years during Gov. Hadley's administration, the public school funds apportioned, and paid amounted to \$7,013,158.93. During the years 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, the four years of this administration, the public school funds apportioned and paid amount to \$7,709, 263.92. Thus we find that during the 263.92. Thus we find that during the three years and nine months of this administration we have apportioned and paid to the public schools of the state \$696,104.99 more than was given to them during the four years preceding, and when Hadley was Governor. Not only this, but in each and every year of this administration there more apportioned and paid to the public schools of the state than was apportioned in any other year in the life of Missouri. We have given the best, and no one can equal any one of the four years in any other adminis-tration. In other words, we have given the best the state has ever had, and yet the Republican press and Repub lican campaigners are not satisfied. But do not forget, my friends, that it is impossible for a Democratic admin-istration to please a partisan Repub-

During the same four years, w have also given as special state aid, out of the general revenue fund, to the public schools having the teach-ers' training course and the rural high schools, the sum of \$248,089.90. Add this sum to the excess of \$696,104.99 and you have the grand total of \$894, 194.89. So this administration has given our public schools \$894,194.89 more than was ever given in any administration preceding-Democratic or Republican. With this record, and these absolute facts which can not be contradicted, what have my Republican brethren to say? Some peo-ple can not tell the truth, but know the truth when they hear it. Is this what my Republican friends call wast ing the public funds?

If there had been any "looting" of

the public school fund in the year 1915, how would it have been possible the 114 counties of the state.

The second new school law provides sum than in any preceding year or special state aid for weak town, city or consolidated school districts, organ-

is the largest sum ever apportioned and paid in any year. It is the highwater mark in the State,

Republicans Looted School Fund. This Republican cry of "looting" the school fund is a farce and is a reflection on either the intelligence or the integrity of those who make the charge. Listen for a moment—I want to give you the record of the Republican party on this subject. That party is the only party which looted and took from the children of the state their public school moneys. In 1853, a Democratic legislature pro-vided by law that one-fourth of the general revenue of the state should be set apart to the credit of the state public school moneys. In 1875, this Democratic law was made a part of the constitution of Missouri by the Democratic party. Every year the Democrats have been in power, this law has been sacredly carried out, until finally when the Democracy was restored to power, it not only gave one-fourth, but gave one-third of the entire revenue to the public schools. Only once since the enactment of this law, in 1853, has there been any

looting of the children's public school moneys. That was during the years from 1861 to 1872—when the Republicans ruled the finances of the state. From 1861 to 1867, no part of the revenue fund was set aside for the school children, notwithstanding the Demo-cratic law of 1853. Every cent of the school moneys was taken, "looted," from the children for seven years and which amounted to \$1,806,478.33. In 1867, the state received from the United States, \$6,472,289.00 for war expenses. Out of this, the Republicans set aside \$1,500,000 to reimburse the school children for the funds looted. This still left, however, \$306,478.33, not counting interest for all the years, unrestored to the school children and which was never paid to them.

From 1867 to 1872, the receipts into the revenue fund amounted to \$6,978,-278.96. One-fourth of this sum, \$1,-744,571.99, should have been given to the public school children. The records disclose, however, that the Republicans only gave \$1,163,053,32. Thus, during these five years, the pub-Thus, during these live years, the public school funds for the school children were looted of \$581,518.67 by the Republicans. This made a total, from 1861 to 1872, of \$887.997 school funds looted" by the Republicans and never paid back.

But this is not all. The school fund owned \$661,967.67 stock in the Bank of the State of Missouri. Out of this stock and dividends thereon go-ing to the school fund, the Republicans looted \$258,564.60. Add this to the total we had before, and we then have the grand total of \$1.146,561.60, school funds which the Republican party actually looted from the school children of the state, and for which they have never been reimbursed. Yet, with this bold and gruesome record confronting the Republican candi-dates, we find them talking about "looted" school funds.

Extravagance-Extra Clerks, Etc. The Republicans both high and low have screamed until they are hoarse, saying the present Democratic administration was extravagant, that the revenues had been absorbed by extra clerks, offices and jobs. But listen to the facts. The increase in salaries paid, etc., during Governor Hadley's administration, was \$354,930.88, while during the present Democratic administration, the increase has been but \$218,867.63, or \$136,063.25 less than the Republican administration.

Of this \$218,867.63 Democratic increase, however, about seventy-five per cent of it was for the Public Service Commission, to meet the salaries of the commissioners, and the salaries of its officers, clerks and traveling expenses. But, the Public Service Commission has earned more than enough fees to support itself, so enty-five per cent of the Democratic increase has been paid back and there is really little or no increase. Out of the remaining small part has been created the highway department. So the cry about extra jobs is "deader" than the chances of the Republicans to carry Missouri. I am making this speech and presenting these facts to the people of Missouri, to the end they may be aware of the attempted decelt and fraud practiced by Republican speakers and writers for two years.

The Democracy is proud of the achievements of this administration, and they will rank side by side with those of any which precede. Not only that, but they will rank with the Democratic or Republican achievements of any other state in the Amer-

It has taken less than nine per cent of the revenue fund to pay all the state employes at Jefferson City. takes less than nineteen per cent of the revenue fund to pay all the em-ployes of the state of Missouri, in-cluding our circuit judges, leaving eighty-one per cent of the entire reveighty-one per cent of the entire rev-enue to be used and devoted to edu-cational and eleemosynary institu-tions, etc., and the advancement of Missouri in other ways. Looking to the Republican city of St. Louis, we find that the record discloses that seventy-three per cent of the entire revenue of that city is used to pay salaries, etc., leaving twenty-seven per cent for civic achievements, and for city advancement. How do you like the record?

Eleemosynary and Penal Institutions. The eleemosynary institutions have and are rendering a service to the state in caring for the unfortunates in an efficient degree unattained be-fore. The reform school at Boonville and the Industrial Home for Girls at Chillicothe, stand the equal of any similar institutions in the country. buring this administration, we have builded and equipped an Industrial Home for Negro Girls at Tipton, which was another new burden not mentioned.

Penitentlary.

Much has been printed in the Re-publican papers about the peniten-tiary. Let me say to you that the penitentiary of Missouri is on a better and higher plane today than it has ever been, and is the equal of any similar institution in the land. The inmates are better clothed, better fed. better provided for and better cared for today than at any other time. We

achools of the state \$1,967,917.02. This It speaks for itself. Any man, me matter what his politics or religion may be, who will go through it and may be, who will go through it and view it will pronounce it to be the best he has ever seen, and he will so state, even though he has visited every penal institution in the Republic. New walls have been so extended as to double the screase within the penitentiary, thus giving larger recreation grounds and exercise for the inmates. It also provides sofficient ground for a separate tubercular hosinmates. It also provides sofficient ground for a separate tubercular hospital and a separate chapel for worship, sufficiently large to hold the entire convict population. With the idle convicts, the state has constructed and builded one of the finest little parks that can be found outside of a large city, and that without any financial cost to the state, although it is owned by it. The entnings of the penitentiary during this administration, notwithstanding the loss of the \$200,000 by aboHshing the contract system is still \$324,319.96 more than during the Hadley or any more than during the Hadley or any other administration. Increased Amounts Paid State Institu-

tions by Present Democratic
Administration.

During the three years and nine
months of this administration we have
paid the following institutions and departments \$2,536,030,32 more than was
pald the same during the entire four
years of the administration of Gov.
Hadley or any other administration; Hadley or any other administration; State Penitentiary, Reform

School for Boys, Indus-trial Home for Girls, Industrial Home for Negro Girls, increase\$ 530,214.44 Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in-17,007.87

Board of Agriculture, Board of Horticulture, State Fair, Poultry As-sociation, Dairies, Fruit Experimental Station, aid to county fairs, etc.,

220,117.69 Corrections, Food and Drug Commissioners, Pensions to Confederate Veterans, increase Rolla School of Mines, Col-258,420.76

lege of Agriculture, university, increase improvement of roads and 348,966.84 road drag law, increase 1,161,302.72

Total increase\$2,536,030.33 Thus the records from the Treas-urer's office of amounts actually paid disclose that in three years and nine months we have paid to these 20-odd institutions and departments the sum of \$2,536,030.32 more than was paid to the same institutions and departments during any previous period of four years. Again I ask you: Is this wast-ing the public funds? We might add that the university proper, in the three years and nine months of this administration, has been paid, from the gen-eral revenue fund and the collateral inheritance tax fund, \$185,835.20 more than during the entire four years of

Gov. Hadley's administration.

While we have paid these large amounts in excess of any other administration, we are not even taking into consideration the amounts that will be paid to the various departments and institutions during the three and one-third months yet remaining in the year. It is unnecessary to consider the payments for the balance of the year, because the achievements al-ready performed so far eclipse any others that it is unnecessary to make an estimate. Surely these things could not have been done unless economy were practiced and unless good busi-

mess methods were used.

These records constitute the just and valid reason for the Democratic state convention, assembled at Jefferson City Aug. 22, 1916, placing the following plank in the platform: "We have the appropriate and unrescribed and the platform of the plat heartily approve and unreservedly en-dorse the wise, efficient and capable administration of Gov. Elliott W. Major and our other state officers. At no period in the history of the state have the interests of the people been more conscientiously and effectively safeguarded, and the benefits from this administration will grow and widen with the passing years."

Auditor. John Gordon, one of the ablest and most efficient auditors the state of Missouri has ever had, for the third time has been nominated for State Auditor. He can win and should win upon his record, although he has been assailed vigorously by these same Re-publicans who are on the outside and wish to get in. During the years 1913 and 1914 it cost the citizens and taxpayers of the state of Missouri \$71,-321.55 less to run the auditing office for those years than it did under the administration of his Republican predecessor for the same length of time.

Secretary of State.

The record of Cornelius Roach, Sec The record of Cornelius Roach, Secretary of State, stands as the ideal in that department. The average of receipts in the office during the years of his predecessor, Mr. Swanger, who was a Republican, was \$187,779.62. The yearly average receipts from the office during Mr. Roach's incumbency have been \$344,740.13. He disposed of the havings of his office during his the business of his office during his first term of four years for \$77,000 less than the expenses of Swanger, the Re-publican predecessor, for the same

length of time.

This same good showing will go down through all the departments—
Insurance, Labor, Factory Inspection,

Banking, etc.
Upon this record and service the Demecracy of the state presents Hon. Frederick D. Gardner for Governor. He Frederick D. Gardner for Governor. He is a man successful in business, a friend to the people and eminently, qualified for that high office, and, if elected, will render a service in keeping with the record of his party and the history of the state. The balance of our nominees are clean, able men, with good records as public servants. Jpon the national labors we ask the election of all our nominees to Congress and the United States Senate. Each and every one is entitled to the support of the voters of the state and will be elected by the old-time plu-

ralities.

The Democrats in the state and na-The Democrats in the state and na-tion pitch their tents on the battle line of tomorrow. We fear not the dawn on the horizon of the new day, for we have builded achievements whose spires will kiss the first rays and, like sentinels, tell the true way to those who follow

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